

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



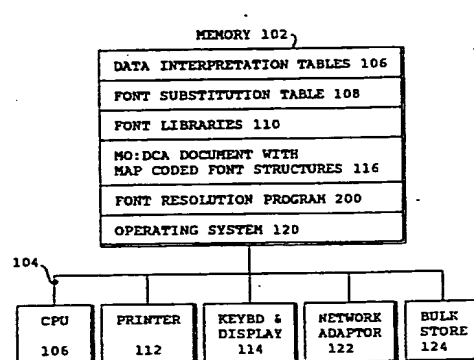
(11) Publication number:

0 621 557 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION(21) Application number: **94104398.6**(51) Int. Cl.5: **G06K 15/02**(22) Date of filing: **21.03.94**(30) Priority: **25.03.93 US 37051**(43) Date of publication of application:
26.10.94 Bulletin 94/43(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB(71) Applicant: **International Business Machines Corporation**
Old Orchard Road
Armonk, N.Y. 10504 (US)(72) Inventor: **Bamford, James H.**
18741 Blue Violet Lane
Galthersburg, Maryland 20879 (US)
Inventor: **DIMare, James J.**
4 Hibernia Lane**Salem, Maryland 01970-6821 (US)**Inventor: **Goncalves, Jose M.****23 Calverley Trail****Scarborough, Ontario (CA)**Inventor: **Tarquinio, Michael C.****826 Azalea Drive****Rockville, Maryland 20850 (US)**Inventor: **Morris, James****1100 South West 5th Street****Boca Raton, Florida 33486 (US)**(74) Representative: **Schäfer, Wolfgang, Dipl.-Ing.**
IBM Deutschland Informationssysteme
GmbH
Patentwesen und Urheberrecht
D-70548 Stuttgart (DE)(54) **Font definition conversion method.**

(57) An improved font resolution method is disclosed for a data processing system, which enables the translation of an originally defined font for a document, into available fonts in a local data processing system where the document is to be displayed or printed. The method allows for the selective substitution by a user of alternate Code Page Names and Character Set Names for fonts which may be available on a local data processing system.

FIG. 2A**EP 0 621 557 A1**

Background of the Invention

1. Technical Field

The invention disclosed broadly relates to data processing systems and methods and more particularly relates to the resolution of diverse font definitions for the printing or display of stored document text.

2. Background Information

10 FONTS are used to print or display character data using a combination of metrics (size and positioning data) and raster patterns (shape and density of blackness). Each specific FONT is uniquely defined by a specific combination of a Code Page and a Character Set. A Code Page equates specific characters (hexadecimal values) to unique Character Identifications. A Character Set equates those same Character Identifications to specific metrics and raster patterns. Each Code Page and each
15 Character Set is stored as a member in a Font Library. The name of each such member is the name of the respective Code Page or Character Set.

 The Font Library may also contain members called Coded Fonts. Each Coded Font contains the name of one Code Page and one Character Set, which, in combination, define a specific FONT. The name of each Code Font member is the name of the Coded Font.

20 Within the Mixed Object Document Content Architecture (MO:DCA), a FONT is specified by a Map Coded Font (MCF) structure, of which there are two (2) formats, one of which is obsolete but is still supported for compatibility in some implementations. Depending on which of the MCF formats is used and which of the optional data and fields are utilized within the format used, a specific FONT can be specified by any one of the following (sets of) values:

- 25 1. Coded Font Name; or
2. Code Page Name AND Character Set Name; or
3. Global Resource ID (GRID), in combination with any of the following Optional Font Modifiers which may be supplied:
 - 30 a) Font Weight Class value - specifies character stroke thickness;
 - b) Font Width Class value - specifies character width-to-height ratio;
 - c) Italics Characters indicator;
 - d) Underscored Characters indicator;
 - e) Outline Characters indicator;
 - f) Overstruck Characters indicator;
 - 35 g) Proportionally Spaced Characters indicator;
 - h) Kerned Characters indicator.
 - i) Character Rotation value (0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees - 0 degrees assumed if not specified).

 Due to the methods by which these values are specified within the MCF formats, it is possible that more than one of the above values may be specified.

40 The Global Resource ID (GRID) is an eight byte, hexadecimal value which is composed of four (4) two byte, hexadecimal values, as follows:

1. Code Page Global ID (CPGID)
2. Graphic Character Set Global ID (GCSGID)
3. Font Global ID (FGID)
- 45 4. Average Character Width (in units of 1/1440 inch)

Objects of the Invention

It is an object of the invention to provide a consistent methodology for mapping MO:DCA Map Coded
50 Font data to Code Page and Character Set member names.

It is another object of the invention to provide a means to allow the user to customize the operation of the font mapping algorithm as desired.

It is another object of the invention to provide a means to allow the user to extend the operation of the font mapping algorithm to support additional Code Page and Character Set members which may be
55 developed by the user or purchased from third-party sources.

It is the further object of the invention to allow the user to define Code Page and Character Set members, available in the user's Font Library, which can be used as substitutes for non-available Code Page and Character Set members specified in MO:DCA documents which the user desires to process.

It is the further object of the invention to provide the user with a method for "replacing" any specific font specification value with any desired font specification value.

Summary of the Invention

These and other objects, features and advantages are accomplished by the invention. The invention is a font resolution method for a data processing system which converts a first font definition into a second font definition for the display or printing of a stored document text. The method includes the step of extracting a map coded font structure from a mixed object document content architecture document (MODCA). The map coded font structure is then parsed and the parse names are matched against a stored font substitution table. This will generate an initial Code Page name and an initial Character Set name. If the first match is not successful, then a second matching operation is performed which matches the parse names against stored data interpretation tables. This will generate an initial Code Page name and an initial Character Set name. The initial Code Page name and Character Set name are then searched in a Font Library and if they are found, then working Code Page name and Character Set names are output for the display and/or printing of the document. However, if the parse names are not found in the data interpretation tables, then the method looks up alternate Code Page names and alternate Character Set names in the data interpretation tables and finds the best match as has been selected by the user. The best user selected match is then output as the working Code Page name and Character Set name to display and/or print the document.

Description of the Figures

These and other objects, features and advantages will be more fully appreciated with reference to the accompanying figures.

Fig. 1A illustrates the data structure for Data Interpretation Table 1 (CODED FONT MEMBER NAME to CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME and CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME).

Fig. 1B illustrates the data structure for Data Interpretation Table 2 (CODE PAGE GLOBAL ID (CPGID) to CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME, GRAPHIC CHARACTER SET GLOBAL ID (GCSGID), and WRITING STYLE/ALPHABET FLAG).

Fig. 1C illustrates the data structure for Data Interpretation Table 3 (FONT GLOBAL ID (FGID), AVERAGE CHARACTER WIDTH, GRAPHIC CHARACTER SET GLOBAL ID (GCSGID), OPTIONAL FONT MODIFIERS, and WRITING STYLE/ALPHABET FLAG to CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME).

Fig. 1D illustrates the data structure for Data Interpretation Table 4 (CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME to ALTERNATE CODE PAGE MEMBER NAMES).

Fig. 1E illustrates the data structure for Data Interpretation Table 5 (CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME to ALTERNATE CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAMES).

Fig. 1F illustrates the data structure for the Font Substitution Table.

Fig. 2A is an architectural diagram of a data processing system which executes the method of the invention.

Fig. 2B is a flow diagram of a sequence of operational steps which represents a computer program for the font resolution method, in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 3 is a sample Font Substitution Table as it might have been prepared by the user. This sample table will be used in the examples.

Discussion of the Preferred Embodiment

The invention is a consistent method for mapping MO:DCA Map Coded Font data to Code Page and Character Set member names. It enables the user to have complete control of the specifics of the operation of the method, including adding support for user-developed and third-party fonts, as well as customizing the operation as appropriate to the user's situation.

The invention uses five (5) standard data interpretation tables which may be modified/extended by the user, plus one, optional, Font Substitution Table, which may be developed by the user if desired. Figs. 1A-1F illustrate the data structures for the data interpretation tables and the FONT Substitution Tables which will be described in greater detail below. The five standard data interpretation tables are:

1) CODED FONT MEMBER NAME to CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME and CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME.

This table serves the same purpose as the Coded Font members in the Font Library. This table provides support for Coded Font names for which corresponding Coded Font members may not exist in the Font Library. Fig. 1A illustrates the data structure for Table 1. This table data was compiled from various sources of IBM published Coded Font data.

2) CODE PAGE GLOBAL ID (CPGID) to CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME, GRAPHIC CHARACTER SET GLOBAL ID (GCSGID), and WRITING STYLE/ALPHABET FLAG.

The purpose of this table is to provide a conversion from the CPGID portion of a GRID (Global Resource ID) to a Code Page Member Name and the Writing Style (or Alphabet) associated with that Code Page. In addition, if there is a GCSGID (Graphic Character Set Global ID) associated with the Code Page, the table entry will provide that GCSGID as well. Fig. 1B illustrates the data structure for Table 2. This table data was compiled from various sources of IBM published Code Page data.

3) FONT GLOBAL ID(FGID), AVERAGE CHARACTER WIDTH; GRAPHIC CHARACTER SET GLOBAL ID-(GCSGID), OPTIONAL FONT MODIFIERS, and WRITING STYLE/ALPHABET FLAG to CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME.

Fig. 1C illustrates the data structure for Table 3. This table data was compiled from various sources of IBM published Character Set data. In addition, certain "intuitive" variations on the rigorously defined relationships have been included in the table. For an example of such an "intuitive" variation, assume that FGID "9993" defines Character Set "C0000001" (a "plain" font style) and that FGID "9994" defines Character Set "C0000002" (a "bold" version of Character Set "C0000001"). The "intuitive" variation would then be to specify FGID "9993" with a "BOLD" Font Modifier as defining Character Set "C0000002." Such "intuitive" variations may be used, extended, or discarded at the customer's option. An exhaustive compilation of such "intuitive" variations has not been attempted.

The Optional Font Modifiers have been presented in the table in a "structured" fashion for ease of viewing, but this is not required. Inconsistent flags on a single table entry (i.e. both BOLD and LIGHT, or both CONDENSED and EXPANDED) will cause that table entry to be ignored.

4) CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME to ALTERNATE CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME(s).

The purpose of this table is to provide a list of one or more Code Page Member Names which may be "acceptable" substitutes in the event that the desired Code Page is not available in the Font Libraries supplied. When more than one Alternate Code Page Member Names are supplied, there is an implicit priority to the order in which the Alternate Code Page Member Names are listed. All Alternate Code Page Member Names for a single "primary" Code Page Member Name must be listed on a single table entry. The number of "alternate" Code Page Member Names on a single table entry is limited only by requirements of the implementing system. Fig. 1D illustrates the data structure for Table 4. This table data was compiled on a "best efforts" basis and is provided "as is." The ultimate determination as to what is an "acceptable" substitution is a customer decision based on the customer's knowledge of the data to be processed. Therefore, this table data may be used, extended, or discarded at the customer's option.

5) CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME to ALTERNATE CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME(s).

The purpose of this table is to provide a list of one or more Character Set Member Names which may be "acceptable" substitutes in the event that the desired Character Set is not available or is otherwise unusable (i.e. incorrect resolution, incorrect Bounded/Unbounded Box format, etc.) in the Font Libraries supplied. When more than one Alternate Character Set Member Names are supplied, there is an implicit priority to the order in which the "alternate" Character Set Member Names are listed. All Alternate Character Set Member Names for a single "primary" Character Set Member Name must be listed on a single table entry. The number of Alternate Character Set Member Names on a single table entry is limited only by requirements of the implementing system. Fig. 1E illustrates the data structure for Table 5. This table data was compiled on a "best efforts" basis and is provided "as is." The ultimate determination as to what is an "acceptable" substitution is a customer decision based on the customer's knowledge of the data

to be processed. Therefore, this table data may be used, extended, or discarded at the customer's option.

Fig. 1A is a data structure for Data Interpretation Table 1. It provides coded font member name to code page member name and character set member name. Fig. 1B is a data structure for Data Interpretation Table 2. It provides code page global ID (CPGID) to code page member name, graphic character set global ID (GCSGID), and writing style/alphabet flag. Fig. 1C is a data structure for Data Interpretation Table 3. It provides font GLOBAL ID (FGID), average character width, graphic character set global ID (GCSGID), optional font modifiers, and writing style/alphabet flag to character set member name. This table provides multiple mappings from the FGID portion of a GRID (Global Resource ID), in combination with other variables, to a Character Set member name. These mappings, in the order of priority in which they will be used, are:

- a) FGID (from GRID)
 - * Average Character Width (from GRID)
 - * GCSGID (from GRID, if not Default Indicator)
 - * Optional Font Modifiers (from MCF)
- b) FGID (from GRID)
 - * Average Character Width (from GRID)
 - * GCSGID (from GRID, if not Default Indicator)
- c) FGID (from GRID)
 - * Average Character Width (from GRID)
 - * GCSGID (from Table 2, if present)
 - * Optional Font Modifiers (from MCF)
- d) FGID (from GRID)
 - * Average Character Width (from GRID)
 - * GCSGID (from Table 2, if present)
- e) FGID (from GRID)
 - * Average Character Width (from GRID)
 - * Writing Style/Alphabet (from Table 2)
 - * Optional Font Modifiers (from MCF)
- f) FGID (from GRID)
 - * Average Character Width (from GRID)
 - * Writing Style/Alphabet (from Table 2)

As can be seen from the above, GCSGID and Writing Style/Alphabet are used in a mutually exclusive fashion. Therefore, the same table entry should NOT contain both GCSGID and Writing Style/Alphabet. Should both be specified on the same table entry, Writing Style/Alphabet will be ignored. FGID, Average Character Width, and GCSGID are decimal values.

If Average Character Width from the GRID is the Default Indicator (X"FFFF"), it will be considered to match table entries which have blanks in the Character Width field. Such table entries with blanks in the Character Width field logically should only exist in those cases where there is only a single feasible character width which could be selected for the FGID and other variable values.

Fig. 1D is a data structure for Data Interpretation Table 4. It provides code page member name to alternate code page member name(s). Fig. 1E is a data structure for Data Interpretation Table 5. It provides character set member name to alternate character set member name(s). Fig. 1F is a data structure for Font Substitution Table. Both the match and substitution segments must consist of one and only one of the following:

- a) A Font Member Name;
- b) A Code Page Member Name AND a Character Set Member Name; or
- c) A GRID (which includes as a subset any or all of GCSGID, CPGID, FGID, and Character Width).

Footnotes (for Fig. 1A-1F):

- (k) - data value is (one of) the key(s) to the table.
- (v) - data value is (one of) the table lookup value(s) of the table.
- (d) - 5 digit decimal value.
- (m) - must conform to Font Library member naming standards.
- (x) - a number of hexadecimal characters (0-9 or A-F) as indicated by the number preceding the "x" within the parentheses.
- (w/a) - the Writing Style/Alphabet Flags are:
 - S - SYMBOL SET
 - 1 - LATIN 1
 - 2 - LATIN 2/3/5

- G - CYRILLIC GREEK
- A - ARABIC
- H - HEBREW
- Z - THAI
- D - DBCS

(ofm) - the Optional Font Modifiers flags are:

- B - BOLD (mutually exclusive with "LIGHT")
- L - LIGHT (mutually exclusive with "BOLD")
- C - CONDENSED (mutually exclusive with "EXPANDED")
- E - EXPANDED (mutually exclusive with "CONDENSED")
- I - ITALIC
- K - KERNED
- P - PROPORTIONAL
- T - OUTLINE
- U - UNDERSCORED
- V - OVERSTRUCK

Fig. 2A is an architectural diagram of a data processing system which will carry out the method of the invention. Fig. 2A shows a data processing system 100 which includes a memory 102 connected over a bus 104 to a central processing unit 106. The memory 102 contains data tables, text documents, and a program and an operating system. The data interpretation tables 106 are stored in the memory 102 and are described in further detail below. The FONT Substitution Table 108 is also stored in memory 102 and is also further described below. The FONT Libraries 110 are stored in the memory 102 and define the Code Page and Character Set information which characterizes each of several display and printer fonts which are capable of being produced by the printer 112 and the display 114 in the data processing system 100. A mixed object document content architecture (MODCA) document is stored in partition 116 of memory 102, which includes a map coded font structure. Map coded font structures have been previously described above.

In accordance with the invention, a FONT Resolution program 200 is stored in the memory 102, which is a sequence of stored program instructions which, when executed by the CPU 106, carries out the method of the invention as is depicted in the flow diagram of Fig. 2B. Also included in the memory 102 is the operating system 120.

Also shown in the architectural diagram of Fig. 2A, is a communications adapter 122 which couples the data processing system 100 through a local area network or other data communications link to other sources of documents and information and other destinations for the transmission of documents and information. Also shown in Fig. 2A is a bulk storage device 124 which can be for example a magnetic disk drive, an optical disk storage device, or other bulk storage device.

Fig. 2B shows a flow diagram of a sequence of operational steps which carries out the FONT Resolution method 200 in accordance with the invention. A sequence of program instructions embodying the flow diagram of Fig. 2B, is stored in the memory 102 of the system 100 of Fig. 2A.

The method 200 of Fig. 2B begins with step 202 which loads the data interpretation tables into the partition 106 of memory 102. Then step 204 loads the FONT Substitution Table into the partition 108 of memory 102. Then step 206 loads the FONT Libraries into the partition 110 of memory 102. Then the step 208 loads the MODCA document with its map coded Font structures into the partition 116 of the memory 102.

In order to perform the transformation from the fonts specified in the map coded font structures of the MODCA document, into the fonts which are capable of being produced by the printer 112 and/or the display 114 of the system 100 of Fig. 2A, step 210 gets the map coded font structure from the MODCA document. Then, step 212 parses the map coded font structure. Then step 214 matches the parsed names against the FONT Substitution Table of partition 108 of Fig. 2A. If a match is found, then step 216 generates the initial Code Page name and the initial Character Set name. If a match is not found in the FONT Substitution Table, then step 218 matches the parsed names against the data interpretation tables of the partition 106 of Fig. 2A. Then step 220 generates the initial Code Page name and the initial Character Set name.

If, at this point in the flow diagram 200 of Fig. 2B, an initial Code Page name and an initial Character Set name have been identified, then step 222 searches the Font Library in partition 110 of Fig. 2A, for the working Code Page name and step 224 searches the Font Library for the working Character Set name. Then in step 226, if they have been found in the Font Library, the method outputs the working Code Page name and the Character Set name to the process for printing the MODCA document on the printer 112 and/or the process for displaying the MODCA document on the display 114. However, if the working Code

Page name and/or the working Character Set name have not been found in the Font Library, then step 228 looks up alternate Code Page names in the data interpretation tables in the partition 106 of Fig. 2A, and searches for the presence of the alternate Code Page names in the Font Library. Then step 230 looks up alternate Character Set names in the data interpretation tables and searches for the alternate Character Set names in the Font Library. The alternate Code Page names and alternate Character Set names are then output in step 232 to the process for printing the MODCA document on the printer 112 and/or the process displaying the MODCA document on the display 114.

If no suitable alternate Code Page name and/or Character Set name is found, then the document cannot be processed on the printer 112 or the display device 114 without some distortion in the appearance of the document.

The Font Substitution Table may be specified at the user's option. The data for the FONT Substitution Table must be totally customer developed, using the freeform linguistics noted below. Fig. 1F illustrates the data structure and coding rules for the Font Substitution Table. Standard data for the Font Substitution Table is not supplied because the only source for this table is the user. The actual Font Resolution Procedure is as follows:

STEP PROCESS

1 This procedure will be repeated for each repeating group in the Map Coded Font, Format 1 or Format 2 (MCF-1 or MCF-2).

2 The data from the MCF repeating group will be parsed into the following data fields:

- Coded Font Member Name (from MCF-1 only)
- Code Page Member Name and Character Set Member Name
- Global Resource ID (GRID) (from MCF-2 only)
- Optional Font Modifiers from Triplet "1F" (from MCF-2 only - valid only with GRID)

NOTE:

Font Weight Class values '01', '02', and '03' will result in the "LIGHT" flag.

Font Weight Class values '07', '08', and '09' will result in the "BOLD" flag.

Font Width Class values '01', '02', and '03' will result in the "CONDENSED" flag.

Font Width Class values '07', '08', and '09' will result in the "EXPANDED" flag.

3 Match the Coded Font Member Name, Code Page Member Name, Character Set Member Name, and GRID data fields against the user-defined Font Substitution Table data. If an exact match is found, replace the Coded Font Member Name, Code Page Member Name, Character Set Member Name, and GRID data fields with the specified replacement values from the matched Font Substitution Table entry.

4 If the Code Page Member Name and Character Set Member Name data fields are non-blank, non-null, and non-default indicator, go to Step 13.

5 If the Coded Font Member Name is non-blank, non-null, and non-default indicator, match the Coded Font Member Name against Table 1.

- If a match is found, move the Code Page and Character Set Member Names from the matched Table 1 table entry to the corresponding data fields and go to Step 13.
- If no match against Table 1 was found, attempt to locate a member in the JCL-supplied "FONT Libraries" with a member name equal to the Coded Font Member Name data field.
- If an appropriately named member was located in the "FONT Libraries," read and parse that member to determine the corresponding Code Page and Character Set Member Names, store the Code Page and Character Set Member Names into the corresponding data fields, and go to Step 13.
- If an appropriately named member was NOT located, ERROR (this MCF data is not resolvable).

6 Use the bytes 2 - 3 of the GRID (the CPGID) to perform a lookup on Table 2. If a match is found, yielding a Code Page Member Name, a Writing Style/Alphabet Flag, and (optional) GCSGID, move the Code Page Member Name to the corresponding data field, save the Writing Style/Alphabet Flag and optional GCSGID for use in Steps 7 - 12 and continue. Else ERROR (this MCF data is not resolvable).

7 If bytes 0 - 1 of the GRID (the GCSGID) are NOT X'0000' or X'FFFF', then use the bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID), bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width), bytes 0 - 1 of the GRID (the GCSGID), and the Optional Modifiers from Triplet "1F" to perform a lookup on Table 3.

NOTE:

If Average Character Width from the GRID is the Default Indicator (X'FFFF'), it will be considered to match table entries which have blanks in the Character Width field.

EP 0 621 557 A1

- If a match is found, yielding a Character Set Member Name, store the Character Set Member Name in the corresponding data field, and go to Step 13. Else continue.

8 If bytes 0 - 1 of the GRID (the GCSGID) are NOT X'0000' or X'FFFF', then use the bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID), bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width), and bytes 0 - 1 of the GRID (the GCSGID) to perform a lookup on Table 3.

NOTE:

If Average Character Width from the GRID is the Default Indicator (X'FFFF'), it will be considered to match table entries which have blanks in the Character Width field.

- If a match is found, yielding a Character Set Member Name, store the Character Set Member Name in the corresponding data field, and go to Step 13. Else continue.

9 If a GCSGID was saved in Step 6, then use the bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID), bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width), the saved GCSGID from Step 6, and the Optional Modifiers from Triplet "1F" to perform a lookup on Table 3.

NOTE:

If Average Character Width from the GRID is the Default Indicator (X'FFFF'), it will be considered to match table entries which have blanks in the Character Width field.

- If a match is found, yielding a Character Set Member Name, store the Character Set Member Name in the corresponding data field, and go to Step 13. Else continue.

10 If a GCSGID was saved in Step 6, then use the bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID), bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width), and the saved GCSGID from Step 6 to perform a lookup on Table 3.

NOTE:

If Average Character Width from the GRID is the Default Indicator (X'FFFF'), it will be considered to match table entries which have blanks in the Character Width field.

- If a match is found, yielding a Character Set Member Name, store the Character Set Member Name in the corresponding data field, and go to Step 13. Else continue.

11 Use the bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID), bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width), the saved Writing Style/Alphabet Flag from Step 6, and the Optional Modifiers from Triplet "1F" to perform a lookup on Table 3.

NOTE:

If Average Character Width from the GRID is the Default Indicator (X'FFFF'), it will be considered to match table entries which have blanks in the Character Width field.

- If a match is found, yielding a Character Set Member Name, store the Character Set Member Name in the corresponding data field, and go to Step 13. Else continue.

12 Use the bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID), bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width), and the saved Writing Style/Alphabet Flag from Step 6 to perform a lookup on Table 3.

NOTE:

If Average Character Width from the GRID is the Default Indicator (X'FFFF'), it will be considered to match table entries which have blanks in the Character Width field.

- If a match is found, yielding a Character Set Member Name, store the Character Set Member Name in the corresponding data field, and go to Step 13. Else ERROR (this MCF data is not resolvable).

13 At this point, an "initial" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined.

14 Attempt to locate a member in the supplied "Font Libraries" whose member name is the same as the "initial" "Code Page Name." If such a member is found, go to Step 17.

15 Use the "initial" "Code Page Name" to perform a lookup on Table 4. If a match is found, go to Step 16. Else ERROR (this MCF data is not resolvable).

16 Use the "alternate" "Code Page Names" from the matched entry in Table 4 IN THE ORDER THEY ARE LISTED IN THE MATCHED ENTRY. For each, attempt to locate a member in the supplied "Font Libraries" whose member name is the same as the "alternate" "Code Page Name." If such a member is found, go to Step 17. Else, proceed to process the next "alternate" "Code Page Name" from the matched table entry. If all "alternate" "Code Page Names" from the matched table entry are exhausted, ERROR (this MCF data is not resolvable).

17 Attempt to locate a member in the supplied "Font Libraries" whose member name is the same as the "initial" "Character Set Name." If such a member is found, go to Step 20.

18 Use the "initial" "Character Set Name" to perform a lookup on Table 5. If a match is found, go to Step 19. Else ERROR (this MCF data is not resolvable).

19 Use the "alternate" "Character Set Names" from the matched entry in Table 5 IN THE ORDER THEY ARE LISTED IN THE MATCHED ENTRY. For each, attempt to locate a member in the supplied "Font

Libraries" whose member name is the same as the "alternate" "Character Set Name." If such a member is found, go to Step 20. Else proceed to process the next "alternate" "Character Set Name" from the matched table entry. If all "alternate" "Character Set Names" from the matched table entry are exhausted, ERROR (this MCF data is not resolvable).

- 5 20 At this point, a "working" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined which identify existing members in the supplied "Font Libraries." These members can be read to determine all required font data.

EXAMPLES

10

There are ten examples of font resolution given herein, to show the versatility of this invention. The sample Font Substitution Table of Fig. 3 is used in some of these examples. Fig. 3 is sample data for Font Substitution Table, to be used for the examples:

15

TABLE

ENTRY

DATA FOR TABLE ENTRY

20

```

1  GRID=FFFF01F40055FFFF TO GRID=07E701F400420078
2  CPNAME=T1D0BASE CHARSETNAME=C0S0PR10 REPL
   FONTNAME=X0GT10
25 3  FONTNAME=X0PR15 NEW GRID=073701F400550078
   4  GRID=07E701F40042FFFF BY CSNAME=C0D0GT12
   CODEPAGENAME=T1V10500
30 5  CSNAME=C0D0GT20 CPNAME=T1V10202 TO CPNAME=T1V10275
   CSNAME=C0D0GT20

```

35

The first example illustrates the resolution of a Coded Font Name which is resolved via Table 1 into a Code Page Name and Character Set Name. Both the Code Page Name and Character Set Name are assumed to exist in the Font Libraries. The second example illustrates the resolution of a Code Page Name and Character Set Name. Both the Code Page Name and Character Set Name are assumed to exist in the Font Libraries.

40

The third example illustrates the resolution a Coded Font Name which is replaced by a GRID based on a Font Substitution Table entry. The GRID is resolved via Table 2 and Table 3 into a Code Page Name and Character Set Name. Both the Code Page Name and Character Set Name are assumed to exist in the Font Libraries.

45

The fourth example illustrates the resolution of a GRID which is resolved via Table 2 and Table 3 into a Code Page Name and Character Set Name. The Code Page Name is assumed to exist in the Font Libraries. The Character Set Name is assumed NOT to exist in the Font Libraries, but is resolved, via Table 5, into an acceptable alternate Character Set Name which is assumed to exist in the Font Libraries.

50

The fifth example illustrates the resolution of a Code Page Name and Character Set Name. The Code Page Name is assumed NOT to exist in the Font Libraries, but is resolved, via Table 4, into an acceptable alternate Code Page Name which is assumed to exist in the Font Libraries. The Character Set Name is assumed to exist in the Font Libraries.

55

The sixth example illustrates a Coded Font Name which is not resolvable.

The seventh example illustrates a Code Page Name which is not resolvable.

The eighth example illustrates a Character Set Name which is not resolvable.

The ninth example illustrates a GRID which is not resolvable via Table 2.

The tenth example illustrates a GRID which is not resolvable via Table 3.

EP 0 621 557 A1

EXAMPLE 1 - A simple resolution of a Coded Font Name.

Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0CE12	---	---	---

Step 3. The data does not match any entry in the sample Font Substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is not changed.

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0CE12	---	---	---

Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are blank (or null), so continue to Step 5.

Step 5. The Coded Font Name matches the Table 1 entry identified in the Table 1 extracted below:

	CODED FONT MEMBER NAME	CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME	CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME
	X0CD59	T1V10500	C0S0CD15
	X0CE10	T1D0BASE	C0S0CE10
>>>	X0CE12	T1D0BASE	C0S0CE12 <<<<
	X0CH10	T1D0BASE	C0S0CH10
	X0CIEJ	T1V10274	C0S0CI12

Therefore, the data will be changed as follows:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0CE12	T1D0BASE	C0S0CE12	---

and processing will continue with Step 13.

Step 13. At this point, an "initial" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined as follows:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0CE12	T1D0BASE	C0S0CE12	---

Step 14. Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "T1D0BASE".

Processing will continue with Step 17.

Step 17. Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0S0CE12". Processing will continue with Step 20.

Step 20. At this point, a "working" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined which identify existing members in the supplied "Font Libraries". These members can be read to determine all required font data. The data is:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
	T1D0BASE	C0S0CE12	-----

EXAMPLE 2 - A simple resolution of a Code Page Name and Character Set Name.

Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1D0BASE	C0S0CE12	-----

Step 3. The data does not match any entry in the sample Font Substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is not changed.

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1D0BASE	C0S0CE12	-----

Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are present, so continue with Step 13.

Step 13. At this point, an "initial" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined as follows:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1D0BASE	C0S0CE12	-----

Step 14. Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "T1D0BASE". Processing will continue with Step 17.

Step 17. Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0S0CE12". Processing will continue with Step 20.

Step 20. At this point, a "working" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined which identify existing members in the supplied "Font Libraries". These members can be read to determine all required font data. The data is:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
	T1D0BASE	C0S0CE12	-----

EP 0 621 557 A1

EXAMPLE 3 - A Coded Font Name with Font Substitution to a GRID which is successfully interpreted.

Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0PR15	---	----	---

Step 3. The data table entry #3 in the sample Font Substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is changed as shown below.

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0PR15	----	----	07E701F400550078

Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are blank (or null), so continue to Step 5.

Step 5. The Coded Font Name is blank (or null), so continue to Step 6.

Step 6. Bytes 2 - 3 of the GRID (the CPGID) are "01F4" ("00500" in decimal). The CPGID matches the Table 2 entry identified in the Table 2 extracted below:

CODE PAGE ID (CPGID)	CODE PAGE NAME	GLOBAL WRITING CHAR SET ID (GCSGID)	WRITING STYLE/ ALPHABET FLAG
00424	T1000424	00941	H
00437	T1000437	00919	1
00500	T1V10500	00697	1
00803	T1000803	01147	H
00813	T1000813	00925	G

Therefore, the data will be changed as follows:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0PR15	T1V10500	----	07E701F400550078

and the following temporary values will be saved:

SAVED VALUES FROM STEP 6	
GCSGID	Writing Style/Alphabet Flag
00697	1

Step 7. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0055" ("00085" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width) are "0078" ("00120" in decimal). Bytes 0 - 1 of the GRID (the GCSGID) are "07E7" ("02023" in decimal). There are no Optional Modifiers. These data values match the Table 3 entry identified in the Table 3 extracted below:

EP 0 621 557 A1

```

5      GRAPHIC
      CHAR      WRITING CHAR
      FONT AVERAGE SET OPTIONAL STYLE/ SET
      GLOBAL CHAR. GLOBAL FONT ALPHABET MEMBER
      ID WIDTH ID MODIFIERS FLAG NAME
      (FGID) (GCSGID)
      -----
10      00084 00120 I S COS0SYM0
      00084 00120 02025 COS0SR12
      00085 1 COS0CE12
      00085 1 COS0CR12
      00085 1 COE0CR12
      00085 2 COE0CREf
      00085 2 COE0CREG
15      00085 2 COE0CREH
      00085 G COE0CREQ
      00085 S COS0SYM0
      00085 S COE0CRER
      00085 I 1 COS0CI12
20      00085 I 1 COE0CI12
      00085 I S COE0CIER
      00085 B 1 COS0CB12
      00085 B S COE0CBER
      00085 02023 COS0CR12
      00085 02023 I COS0CI12
25      00085 02023 B COS0CB12
      00085 02036 COS0CE12
      00085 00120 1 COS0CE12
      00085 00120 1 COS0CR12
      00085 00120 1 COE0CR12
30      00085 00120 2 COE0CREf
      00085 00120 2 COE0CREG
      00085 00120 2 COE0CREH
      00085 00120 G COE0CREQ
      00085 00120 S COS0SYM0
      00085 00120 S COE0CRER
35      00085 00120 I 1 COS0CI12
      00085 00120 I 1 COE0CI12
      00085 00120 I S COE0CIER
      00085 00120 B 1 COS0CB12
      00085 00120 B S COE0CBER
      >>>> 00085 00120 02023 COS0CR12 <<<<
40      00085 00120 02023 I COS0CI12
      00085 00120 02023 B COS0CB12
      00085 00120 02036 COS0CE12
      00086 1 COS0PR12
      00086 1 COE0PR12

```

Therefore, the data will be changed as follows:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0PR15	T1V10500	COS0CR12	07E701F400550078

and processing will continue with Step 13.

Step 13. At this point, an "initial" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined as follows:

EP 0 621 557 A1

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
XOPR15	T1V10500	COS0CR12	07E701F400550078

Step 14. Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "T1V10500". Processing will continue with Step 17.

Step 17. Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "COS0CR12". Processing will continue with Step 20.

Step 20. At this point, a "working" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined which identify existing members in the supplied "Font Libraries". These members can be read to determine all required font data. The data is:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
	T1V10500	COS0CR12	

EXAMPLE 4 - An resolution of a GRID which is successfully interpreted via the Alternate Character Set Table.

Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	----	-----	FFFF01F40055FFFF

Step 3. The data does not match any entry in the sample Font substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is not changed.

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	----	-----	FFFF01F40055FFFF

Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are blank (or null), so continue to Step 5.

Step 5. The Coded Font Name is blank (or null), so continue to Step 6.

Step 6. Bytes 2 - 3 of the GRID (the CPGID) are "01F4" ("00500" in decimal). The CPGID matches the Table 2 entry identified in the Table 2 extracted below:

CODE PAGE ID (CPGID)	CODE PAGE NAME	GLOBAL WRITING CHAR STYLE/ SET ID ALPHABET (GCSGID) FLAG
00424	T1000424	00941 H
00437	T1000437	00919 1
>>>> 00500	T1V10500	00697 1 <<<<
00803	T1000803	01147 H
00813	T1000813	00925 G

EP 0 621 557 A1

Therefore, the data will be changed as follows:

5

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1V10500	-----	FFFF01F40055FFFF

and the following temporary values will be saved:

10	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">SAVED VALUES FROM STEP 6</th></tr> <tr> <td>GCSGID</td><td>Writing Style/Alphabet Flag</td></tr> <tr> <td>00697</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	SAVED VALUES FROM STEP 6		GCSGID	Writing Style/Alphabet Flag	00697	1
SAVED VALUES FROM STEP 6							
GCSGID	Writing Style/Alphabet Flag						
00697	1						

- 15 Step 7. Bytes 0 - 1 of the GRID (the GCSGID) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"), so bypass this step.
 Step 8. Bytes 0 - 1 of the GRID (the GCSGID) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"), so bypass this step.
 Step 9. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0055" ("00085" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"). The saved GCSGID from Step 6 is 00697 (decimal). The only Optional Modifier is "B" (bold). Based on these data values, there is no match against Table 3, so continue to Step 10.
 20 Step 10. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0055" ("00085" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"). The saved GCSGID from Step 6 is 00697 (decimal). Based on these data values, there is no match against Table 3, so continue to Step 11.
 25 Step 11. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0055" ("00085" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"). The saved Writing Style/Alphabet flag from Step 6 is "1". The only Optional Modifier is "B" (bold). These data values match the Table 3 entry identified in the Table 3 extracted below:

30

35

40

45

50

55

EP 0 621 557 A1

```

5          GRAPHIC
          CHAR          WRITING CHAR
          FONT AVERAGE SET OPTIONAL STYLE/ SET
          GLOBAL CHAR. GLOBAL FONT ALPHABET MEMBER
          ID WIDTH ID MODIFIERS FLAG NAME
          (FGID) (GCSGID)
          -----
10          00084 00120          I          S          C0S0SYM0
          00084 00120 02025          C0S0SR12
          00085          1          C0S0CE12
          00085          1          C0S0CR12
          00085          1          C0E0CR12
          00085          2          C0E0CREG
          00085          2          C0E0CREH
15          00085          2          C0E0CREQ
          00085          S          C0S0SYM0
          00085          S          C0E0CRER
          00085          I          1          C0S0CI12
          00085          I          1          C0E0CI12
20          00085          I          S          C0E0CIER
          >>>> 00085          B          1          C0S0CB12 <<<<
          00085          B          S          C0E0CBER
          00085          02023          C0S0CR12
          00085          02023          I          C0S0CI12
25          00085          02023          B          C0S0CB12
          00085          02036          C0S0CE12
          00085 00120          1          C0S0CE12
          00085 00120          1          C0S0CR12
          00085 00120          1          C0E0CR12
30          00085 00120          2          C0E0CREG
          00085 00120          2          C0E0CREH
          00085 00120          2          C0E0CREQ
          00085 00120          S          C0S0SYM0
          00085 00120          S          C0E0CRER
35          00085 00120          I          1          C0S0CI12
          00085 00120          I          1          C0E0CI12
          00085 00120          I          S          C0E0CIER
          00085 00120          B          1          C0S0CB12
          00085 00120          B          S          C0E0CBER
          00085 00120 02023          C0S0CR12
40          00085 00120 02023          I          C0S0CI12
          00085 00120 02023          B          C0S0CB12
          00085 00120 02036          C0S0CE12
          00086          1          C0S0PR12
          00086          1          C0E0PR12

```

Therefore, the data will be changed as follows:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1V10500	C0S0CB12	FFFF01F40055FFFF

and processing will continue with Step 13.

Step 13. At this point, an "initial" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined as follows:

EP 0 621 557 A1

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
---	T1V10500	C0S0CB12	FFFF01F40055FFFF

Step 14. Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "T1V10500". Processing will continue with Step 17.

Step 17. Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0S0CB12". Processing will continue with Step 18.

Step 18. The Character Set Name "C0S0CB12" matches the Table 5 entry identified in the Table 5 extracted below:

PRIMARY CHARACTER SET NAME	ALT CHAR SET NAME #1	ALT CHAR SET NAME #2	ALT CHAR SET NAME #3	ALT CHAR SET NAME #4	ALT CHAR SET NAME #5	ALT CHAR SET NAME #6
C0S0BRTR	C0D0GB12	C0D0SB12	C0S0CB12	C0S0LB12	C0S0PB12	C0S0DOTR
C0S0CB10	C0D0GB10	C0S0CR10				
>>>> C0S0CB12	C0D0GB12	C0D0SB12	C0S0LB12	C0S0PB12	C0S0BRTR	C0S0DOTR
C0S0CB15	C0S0CR15					
C0S0CD15	C0S0CR15					

Step 19. Process the identified "Alternate" Character Set Names from the matched Table 5 entry in the order listed.

(a) Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0D0GB12". Processing will continue with the next "Alternate" Character Set Name.

(b) Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0D0SB12". Processing will continue with the next "Alternate" Character Set Name.

(c) Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0D0LB12". Processing will continue with the next "Alternate" Character Set Name.

(d) Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0S0PB12". Therefore, the data will be changed as follows:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
---	T1V10500	C0S0PB12	FFFF01F40055FFFF

and processing will continue with Step 20.

Step 20. At this point, a "working" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined which identify existing members in the supplied "Font Libraries". These members can be read to determine all required font data. The data is:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
	T1V10500	C0S0PB12	

EP 0 621 557 A1

EXAMPLE 5 - A resolution of a Code Page Name and Character Set Name which is successfully interpreted via the Alternate Code Page Table.

Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

10	CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
15	-----	T1L0OCR1	C0S0CE12	

Step 3. The data does not match any entry in the sample Font Substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is not changed.

20	CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
25	-----	T1L0OCR1	C0S0CE12	

Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are present, so continue with Step 13.

Step 13. At this point, an "initial" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined as follows:

35	CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
40	-----	T1L0OCR1	C0S0CE12	

Step 14. Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "T1L0OCR1". Processing will continue with Step 15.

Step 15. The Code Page Name "T1L0OCR1" matches the Table 4 entry identified in the Table 4 extracted below:

50

55

EP 0 621 557 A1

5

PRIMARY CODE PAGE NAME	ALT CODE PAGE NAME #1	ALT CODE PAGE NAME #2	ALT CODE PAGE NAME #3
T1L00A11	T1L0OCR1	T1000892	T1V10500
T1L02773	T1000290		
>>>> T1L0OCR1	T1000892	T1V10500	T1L00A11 <<<<
T1L0OCR3	T1L0PCAN		
T1L0OCRB	T1000893	T1V10500	

10

15 Step 16. Process the identified "Alternate" Code Page Names from the matched Table 4 entry in the order listed.

- (a) Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "T1000892". Processing will continue with the next "Alternate" Code Page Name.
- (b) Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "T1V10500". Therefore, the data will be changed as follows:
- 20

25

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1V10500	C0S0CE12	

30 and processing will continue with Step 17.

Step 17. Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0S0CE12". Processing will continue with Step 20.

35 Step 20. At this point, a "working" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined which identify existing members in the supplied "Font Libraries". These members can be read to determine all required font data. The data is:

40

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
	T1V10500	C0S0CE12	

45

EXAMPLE 6 - A Coded Font Name which is not resolvable.

50 Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

55

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0GG10	-----	-----	

Step 3. The data does not match any entry in the sample Font Substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is not changed.

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
X0GG10	-----	-----	

Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are blank (or null), so continue to Step 5.

Step 5. The Coded Font Name does NOT match any entry in Table 1. Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name X0GG10 ". Therefore, this MCF data is NOT resolvable.

The user's options to enable this MCF data to be resolved are:

- Code a Font Substitution Table entry for Coded Font Name "X0GG10 "; or
- Add an entry to Table 1 for Coded Font Name "X0GG10 "; or
- Add a Coded Font Member with member name "X0GG10 " to the "Font Libraries".

EXAMPLE 7 - A Code Page Name which is not resolvable.

Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1D0SPEC	C0S0CE12	

Step 3. The data does not match any entry in the sample Font Substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is not changed.

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1D0SPEC	C0S0CE12	

EP 0 621 557 A1

Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are present, so continue with Step 13.

Step 13. At this point, an "initial" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined as follows:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1D0SPEC	C0S0CE12	

Step 14. Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "T1D0SPEC". Processing will continue with Step 15.

Step 15. The Code Page Name "T1D0SPEC" does NOT match any Table 4 entry. Therefore, this MCF data is NOT resolvable.

The user's options to enable this MCF data to be resolved are:

- a) Code a Font Substitution Table entry for Code Page Name "T1D0SPEC" and Character Set Name "C0S0CE12"; or
- b) Add a Code Page Member with member name "T1D0SPEC" to the "Font Libraries"; or
- c) Add an entry to Table 4 for Code Page Name "T1D0SPEC" which specifies at least one "Alternate" Code Page Name which does exist in the "Font Libraries".

EXAMPLE 8 - A Character Set Name which is not resolvable.

Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1D0BASE	C0S0CH10	

Step 3. The data does not match any entry in the sample Font Substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is not changed.

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1D0BASE	C0S0CH10	

Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are present, so continue with Step 13.

Step 13. At this point, an "initial" "Code Page Name" and "Character Set Name" have been determined as follows:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	T1D0BASE	C0S0CH10	

Step 14. Assume that there is a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "T1D0BASE". Processing will continue with Step 17.

Step 17. Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0S0CH10". Processing will continue with Step 18.

Step 18. The Character Set Name "C0S0CH10" matches the Table 5 entry identified in the Table 5 extracted below:

PRIMARY CHARACTER SET NAME	ALT CHAR SET NAME #1	ALT CHAR SET NAME #2	ALT CHAR SET NAME #3	ALT CHAR SET NAME #4	ALT CHAR SET NAME #5	ALT CHAR SET NAME #6
C0S0CE10	C0S0CR10	C0D0GT10	C0D0GR10	C0D0RT10	C0D0ST10	C0S0CR10
C0S0CE12	C0S0CR12					
>>>> C0S0CH10	C0S0CO10					
C0S0CI10	C0D0SI10	C0S0CR10				
C0S0CI12	C0D0GI12	C0S0PI12	C0D0SI12	C0S0EITR	C0S0CR12	

Step 19. Process the identified "Alternate" Character Set Names from the matched Table 5 entry in the order listed.

(a) Assume that there is NOT a member in the "Font Libraries" with member name "C0S0CO10". Therefore, this MCF data is NOT resolvable.

The user's options to enable this MCF data to be resolved are:

- a) Code a Font Substitution Table entry for Code Page Name "T1D0BASE" and Character Set Name "C0S0CH10"; or
- b) Add a Character Set Member with member name "C0S0CH10" to the "Font Libraries"; or
- c) Update the Table 5 entry for Character Set Name "C0S0CH10" to specify at least one "Alternate" Character Set Name which does exist in the "Font Libraries".

EXAMPLE 9 - A GRID which can not be resolved via Table 2.

Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	-----	-----	FFFF01F90055FFFF

Step 3. The data does not match any entry in the sample Font Substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is not changed.

CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
-----	-----	-----	FFFF01F90055FFFF

Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are blank (or null), so continue to Step 5.

EP 0 621 557 A1

Step 5. The Coded Font Name is blank (or null), so continue to Step 6.

Step 6. Bytes 2 - 3 of the GRID (the CPGID) are "01F9" ("00505" in decimal). The CPGID does NOT match any Table 2 entry. Therefore, this MCF data is NOT resolvable.

The user's options to enable this MCF data to be resolved are:

- 5 a) Code a Font Substitution Table entry for GRID "FFFF01F90055FFFF"; or
- b) Add a Table 2 entry for CPGID "00505".

EXAMPLE 10 - A GRID which can not be resolved via Table 3.

10 Step 2. After parsing the data from a single repeating group of a Map Coded Font (MCF) MO:DCA structure, the following data was identified:

	CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
15	-----	----	-----	02BC01F40009FFFF

Step 3. The data does not match any entry in the sample Font Substitution Table in Fig. 3 so the data is not changed.

	CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
20	-----	----	-----	02BC01F40009FFFF

25 Step 4. The Code Page and Character Set Names are blank (or null), so continue to Step 5.

Step 5. The Coded Font Name is blank (or null), so continue to Step 6.

Step 6. Bytes 2 - 3 of the GRID (the CPGID) are "01F4" ("00500" in decimal). The CPGID matches the Table 2 entry identified in the Table 2 extracted below:

	CODE PAGE ID (CPGID)	CODE PAGE NAME	GLOBAL WRITING CHAR STYLE/ SET ID ALPHABET (GCSGID) FLAG	
	-----	-----	-----	
35	00424 T1000424		00941 H	
	00437 T1000437		00919 1	
	>>>> 00500 T1V10500		00697 1	<<<<
	00803 T1000803		01147 H	
40	00813 T1000813		00925 G	

Therefore, the data will be changed as follows:

	CODED FONT NAME	CODE PAGE NAME	CHARACTER SET NAME	GRID
45	-----	T1V10500	-----	02BC01F40009FFFF

and the following temporary values will be saved:

50	SAVED VALUES FROM STEP 6	
	GCSGID	Writing Style/Alphabet Flag
55	00697	1

Step 7. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0009" ("00009" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character width) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"). Bytes 0 - 1 of the GRID (the GCSGID) are "02BC" ("00700" in decimal). The only Optional Modifier is "B" (bold). Based on these data values,

there is no match against Table 3, so continue to Step 8.

Step 8. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0009" ("00009" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"). Bytes 0 - 1 of the GRID (the GCSGID) are "02BC" ("00700" in decimal). Based on these data values, there is no match against Table 3, so
5 continue to Step 9.

Step 9. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0009" ("00009" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"). The saved GCSGID from Step 6 is 00697 (decimal). The only Optical Modifier is "B" (bold). Based on these data values, there is no match
10 against Table 3, so continue to Step 10.

Step 10. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0009" ("00009" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"). The saved GCSGID from Step 6 is 00697 (decimal). Based on these data values, there is no match against Table 3, so continue to Step 11.

Step 11. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0009" ("00009" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"). The saved Writing Style/Alphabet flag
15 from Step 6 is "1". The only Optional Modifier is "B" (bold). Based on these data values, there is no match against Table 3, so continue to Step 12.

Step 12. Bytes 4 - 5 of the GRID (the FGID) are "0009" ("00009" in decimal). Bytes 6 - 7 of the GRID (the Average Character Width) are the default indicator (X"FFFF"). The saved Writing Style/Alphabet flag
20 from Step 6 is "1". Based on these data values, there is no match against Table 3. Therefore, this MCF data is NOT resolvable.

The user's options to enable this MCF data to be resolved are:

- a) Code a Font Substitution Table entry for GRID "02BC01F90009FFFF"; or
- b) Add a Table 3 entry for FGID "00009" which will cause this MCF data to successfully match Table 3
in Steps 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12.

The resulting Font resolution method enables a user to customize the transformation of fonts defined in
a mixed object document content architecture into fonts which the user has available on his local system for
printing and display.

Although a specific embodiment of the invention has been disclosed, it will be understood by those
having skill in the art that changes can be made to that specific embodiment without departing from the
spirit and the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. In a data processing system, a method for font resolution between a first defined font in a document
35 architecture and a second available font within the data processing system, comprising the steps of:
loading data interpretation tables into the data processing system;
loading a Font Substitution Table into the data processing system;
loading a locally available Font Library into the data processing system;
loading a source document which includes a map coded font structure into the data processing system;
40 getting said map coded font structure and parsing it in the data processing system;
matching parsed names extracted from said map coded font structure against said Font Substitution
Table;
generating an initial Code Page Name and an initial Character Set Name from said Font Substitution
Table;
45 searching said Font Library for a working Code Page Name and a working Character Set Name;
printing said document using said working Code Page Name and said working Character Set Name on
a printer in said data processing system.
2. The method of claim 1 which further comprises:
50 if said step of matching parsed names against said Font Substitution Table fails to generate an initial
Code Page Name and an initial Character Set Name, the method further comprising the steps of:
matching said parse names against said data interpretation tables;
generating an initial Code Page Name and an initial Character Set Name;
55 searching said Font Library for a working Code Page Name and a working Character Set Name;
outputting said working Code Page Name and said working Character Set Name derived from said data
interpretation tables to print and display said document in said data processing system.

3. The method of claim 2 which further comprises:

if said step of parsing said names against said data interpretation tables fails to generate an initial Code Page Name and an initial Character Set Name, the method further comprising the steps of:

looking up an alternate Code Page Name and an alternate Character Set Name in said data interpretation tables;

searching for said alternate Code Page Name and said Alternate Character Set Name in said Font Library;

outputting a working Code Page Name and a working Character Set Name to print and display said document on said printer and said display in said data processing system.

FIG. 1A

CODED FONT MEMBER NAME (8 bytes) (k) (m)	CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME (8 bytes) (v) (m)	CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME (8 bytes) (v) (m)
--	---	---

FIG. 1B

CODE PAGE GLOBAL ID (CPGID) (5 bytes) (k) (d)	CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME (8 bytes) (v) (m)	GRAPHIC CHARACTER SET GLOBAL ID (GCSGID) (5 bytes) (v) (d)	WRITING STYLE/ ALPHABET FLAG (1 byte) (v) (w/a)
--	---	--	---

FIG. 1C

FONT GLOBAL ID (FGID) (5 bytes) (k) (d)	AVERAGE CHARACTER WIDTH (optional) (5 bytes) (k) (d)	GRAPHIC CHARACTER SET GLOBAL ID (GCSGID) (5 bytes) (k) (d)	OPTIONAL FONT MODIFIERS (10 bytes) (k) (ofm)
---	--	--	---

WRITING STYLE/ ALPHABET FLAG (1 byte) (k) (w/a)	CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME (8 bytes) (v) (m)
---	---

FIG. 1D

<p>"PRIMARY" CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME</p> <p>(8 bytes) (k) (m)</p>	<p>"ALTERNATE" CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME #1</p> <p>(8 bytes) (v) (m)</p>	<p>"ALTERNATE" CODE PAGE MEMBER NAME #2</p> <p>(8 bytes) (v) (m)</p>	(...)
---	--	--	-------

FIG. 1E

<p>"PRIMARY" CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME</p> <p>(8 bytes) (k) (m)</p>	<p>"ALTERNATE" CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME #1</p> <p>(8 bytes) (v) (m)</p>	<p>"ALTERNATE" CHARACTER SET MEMBER NAME #2</p> <p>(8 bytes) (v) (m)</p>	(...)
---	--	--	-------

FIG. 1F

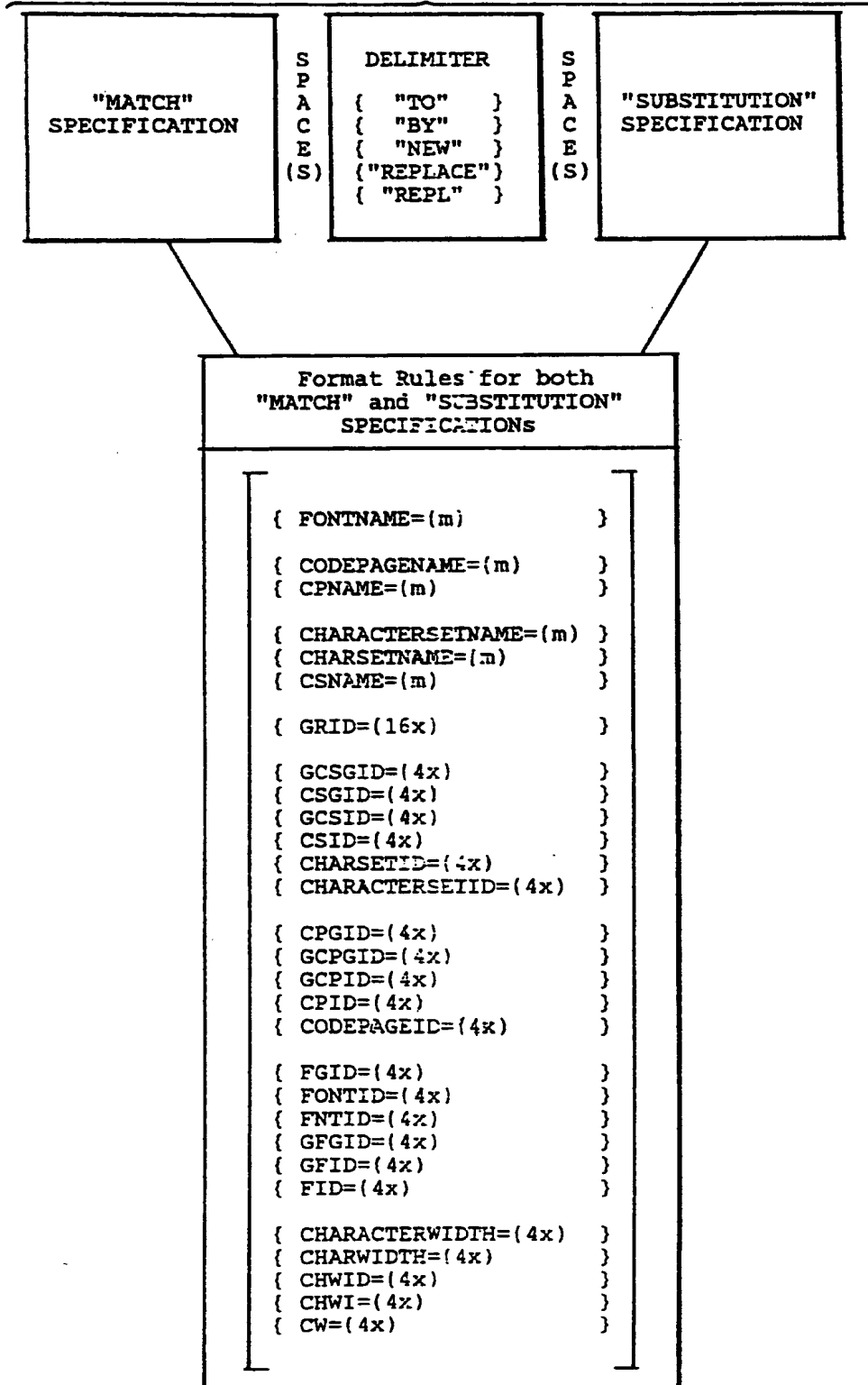


FIG. 2A

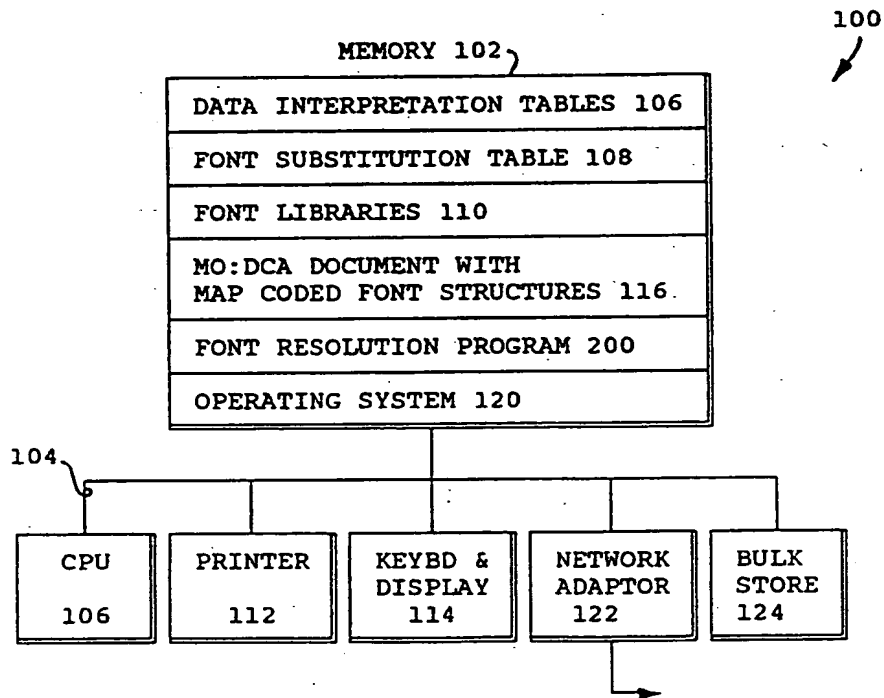


FIG. 2B

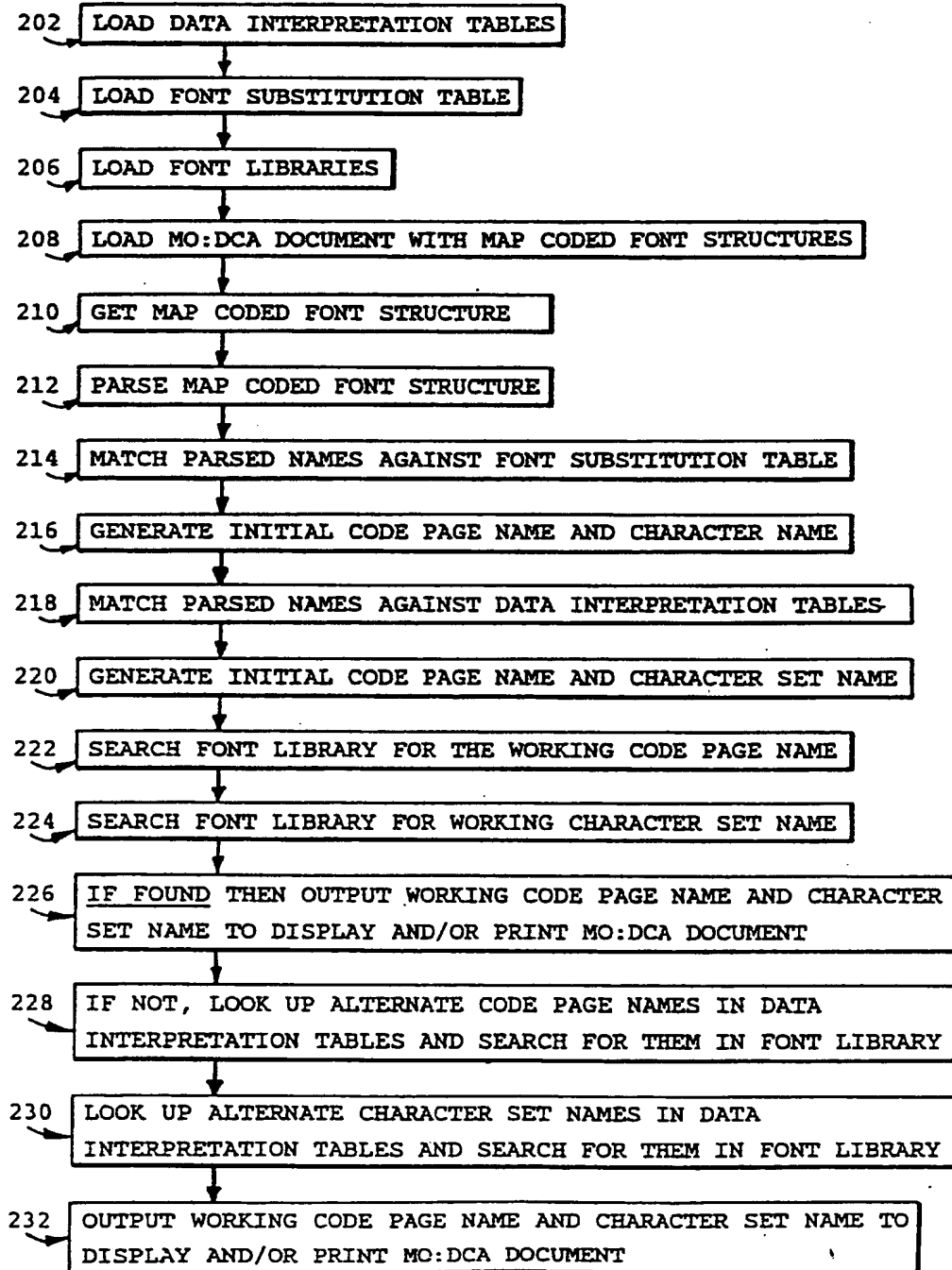


FIG. 3

TABLE ENTRY	DATA FOR TABLE ENTRY
1	GRID=FFFF01F40055FFFF TO GRID=07E701F400420078
2	CPNAME=T1D0BASE CHARSETNAME=C0S0PR10 REPL FONTNAME=X0GT10
3	FONTNAME=X0PR15 NEW GRID=073701F400550078
4	GRID=07E701F40042FFFF BY CSNAME=C0D0GT12 CODEPAGE=NAME=T1V10500
5	CSNAME=C0D0GT20 CPNAME=T1V10202 TO CPNAME=T1V10275 CSNAME=C0D0GT20



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 10 4398

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
A	EP-A-0 119 395 (IBM CORP.) * page 20, last paragraph - page 24, paragraph 1; claims *	1-3	G06K15/02
A	US-A-4 686 525 (S. NAGATA) * the whole document *	1-3	
A	GB-A-2 251 711 (BROTHER KOGYO K.K.) * page 4, line 4 - page 7, line 2; figures *	1-3	
A	EP-A-0 119 396 (IBM CORP.)		
A	FR-A-2 626 697 (CANON K.K.)		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			G06K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 July 1994	Examiner Gelebart, Y
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons * : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			